GOV. FLOWER IGNORES THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE'S PROTEST.

WHY TAMMANY HALL OPPOSED THE AMEND MENTS-THE GOVERNOR'S MEMORANDUM.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Albany, March 23.—Governor Flower has signed the Webster Croton Watershed bill, authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works of New-York City to expend \$500,000 yearly for three years in protecting the croton water from contamination. The Governor filed with the bill the following memorandum:

"There is practically no objection to the enactment of this bill, but a statement has been filed with me by a committee representing the New-York Academy of Medicine, which criticises the measure in respect to its alleged failure to provide for th nmediate sanitary protection of the water supply of the city. It is argued by this committee, wit protection by condemnation of lands in the Croton Watershed, while good so far as it goes, is too slow a method to prevent danger of cholera infection during the coming summer, and it is urged that either a commission or the Commisof Public Works should be invested with broad enough powers to permit the summary removal of nt of whatever causes of infection may exist. The city authorities, on the other hand, contend that vers are already conferred on the Commissioner of Public Works by existing provisions of the Consolidation act, and are property supplemented by this pending measure. It will be conceded by all citizens that the amplest measure of relief she be provided to guard the water supply of New-York from pollution. In the event of the outbreak of sholers in the vicinity of New-York the greatest danger of a spread of the disease will be in the contamina on of the water, for cholera germs find a favorable opportunity for development in that medium. No san ary precuations within the city could stop the epidemic water supply became infected with the germs of this disease. If there is any doubt, therefore, as to the sufficiency of powers vested by this act or b existing laws in the local authorities for the sanitary protection of the water shed the Legislature should not hesitate to remove that doubt by the enactment of a supplementary measure suitably comprehensive in its terms. No important difference of legal opinion uld be allowed to exist in the presence of so great a possible danger. It is better always to legislate of the side of safety, and the preservation of the public health is too serious a matter to risk by allowng any ambiguity to remain in the law." "city authorities" of New-York, under which

name are hidden the words "Tammany Hall," resisted any amendment by the Academy of Medicine of New-York of the bill. Tammany Hall does not wish to have any part of the \$500,000 exians propose in view of the threatened epidemic oney used in buying land. What Tammany Hall sires to sell it at a big price to the city!
As has been stated in The Tribune, the Academ

of Medicine has filed with Governor Flower a strong protest against the Watershed bill in its present form, and has suggested reasonable amendments to it In order to secure sanitary skill in guarding the Croton against pollution. To-day Charles Blandy, Assistant Corporation Counsel, filed with Governor Flower a reply to this protest of the Academy of Mr. Blandy, speaking for Mayor Gilrov, insists that the bill shall be signed without amend His paper is given in great part below:

My attention has been called to the fact that the New-York Academy of Medicine has ledged with you a protest against your approval of the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Webster, being on act to provide for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water-supply of the city of New-York, and that, in addition thereto, they have supplemented their memorial by a telegram from Cheries Stewert Davison, of council for the committee, and that for the reasons suggested in their memorial they ask you either to withhold your approval rial they ask you either to withhold your approval is bill, or, in the event of your approving it. to

subject I can have no objection, because, if it should be found that the bill in question does not fully accomplish the purposed design, the local authorities of New York would unite in a further bill for that purpose. I hope, however, that the bill now before you will reserve your approval, in order that the object desired may be hed to the extent that the bill will afford relief. When the bill was first introduced in the Legis-lature invitations were extended to all parties interested to appear before the Cities Committee of the Assembly and make known their views, and especially any op-position they had to effer to the measure. The matter roughly advertised in all the city and other ers, and laid over to afford an opportunity to les interested to appear and present their views. A full hearing was had, several counsel appearing representing these most to be affected by the bill, namely, the property-owners in the counties referred to in the bill; and, after the matter had been discussed for several total authorities and the property-owners were so slight that they could all be adjusted in a conference. Several conferences were had, and amendments were unanimously agreed to, so that the bill in its present shape represents the unanimous voice of all those interested in the measure The bill was reported by the Cities Committee without objection, and passed the House without, I think, a

FUp to that time the gentlemen filing this protest had not made their appearance, but when the matter reached the Cities Committee of the Senate they made known their desire to be heard. A hearing was had and the matter was thoroughly discussed. In the arguments before both committees, it was conceded by all that the necessity fer legislation of some character to protect the watershed are inst possible contamination was imminent. Not a single voice was raised against the necessity for legislation. the only question at any time being whether the rights of the property-owners were sufficiently guarded, and that the property taken from them should be paid for in a way satisfactory to their rights. Those delicences were readily adjusted in the Assembly, but when the matter reached the senate the body of medical gentlemen referred to in the memorial appeared, and white they dis-claimed any intention to disagree with the main purpose of the bill-indeed, they conceded the necessity for legisla-tion to protect the watershed-they claimed that the Comoner of Public Works was not sufficiently competent be carry out the provisions of the bill, and ther fere the proposed the cration of a cumbersome commission, con posed, first, of the Commissioner of Public Works; second, the President of the Health Board of New-York; third, a gentleman to be appointed by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York; and lastly, an engineer to be likewise appointed by the Mayor upon the recommendation of the medical society in question. Each member of this commission was to receive a salary of \$3,000 per annum. It was the argument of these gentlemen that such a commission was absolutely necessary, because the character of the subject-matter to be dealt with was so directly associated with santary measures that the Commissioner of Public Works was not a competent person to deal with those matters. They also argued that the bill was not sufficiently comprehensive in its character to afford full protection, meaning by that that more power should be given to the Commissioner of Public Works, and they suggest that a system of sewerage should be resorted to in the tural districts contignous to the watershed and the tributaries leading into it, so that drainage and other impure matter should not find its way into the watershed, but should be districted as sewerage is diverted in large site. be diverted as sewerage is diverted in large cities. These were the only two suggestions made by that body upon the argument before the Senate Committee.

argument before the Senate Committee.

The argument made by Professor Thomson on that occasion was answered in part by the suggestion that in 1842 the Croton water system was first adopted, and was sperated by the Water Commissioners and the Common Douneil of the City of New-York; that in 1849 the Croton Aqueduct Department was created, consisting of three commissioners and one engineer; that in 1870 the Croton Aqueduct Department became merged in the Department of Public Works of the City of New-York, where it has ever since resided. From 1870 down to the present It has ever since resided. From 1870 down to the present moment under the ausylices of the Commissioner of Public Works and his engineers, universal satisfaction has been given to the people of the City of New-York in connection with the Croton system. It is hardly necessary to suggest that the Commissioner of Public Works does not personally and alone manage matters pertaining to the Crotan system. By reference to the Consolilation act. (Sec. 357), it will be seen that the Department of Public Works is charged with the preservation of the banks of the Croton River and other waters from injury and nuisances, with the execution of such measures as may be necessary to preserve and increase the quantity of water than the control of and to keep it pure; and by Sec. 317, subdivision 3, it is made a bureau of that department. The provisions of taw new extant and those proposed by this bill vest in the Commissioner of Public Works all the power and

sthority necessary to preserve its purity.

The bill is criticised by the medical gentlemen in Ine still is creatised to the control of the means of formulating design providing for their enforcement. It is an ele-

provisions of the Consolidation Act the person offending is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to be punished as a misdemeanant. It is an equally well-settled principle of elementary law that when powers of the character suggested are vested in a public officer, the means of enforcing those powers are necessarily vested in him and intered, and the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code are quite sufficient to bring offenders to justice. The bill in question has not been outenders to justice. The bill in question has not been hurriedly drawn. It has been drawn by competent legal

murrieally drawn. It has been drawn by competent legal minds, and the local authorities are entirely satisfied with the bill in its present shape.

As to the suggestion that the bill ought to be more comprehensive in its terms with a view to carrying out the desired purpose, it is respectfully suggested that if there be any foundation for that criticism, the difficulty can be overcome by future legislation, and I therefore eatmently request that the bill in its present form be signed, and that if the occasion arises for future legisla-tion a short bill supplemental to this might be drawn and introduced while there is yet time to pass in at the present session, and that the present bill which is very much needed owing to possible danger in the approaching sumneeded, owing to possible danger in the approaching sun mer from cholera, should not be imperilled by any amend

The Governor has also signed the bill appropriating \$300,000 additional for the exhibit of New York state at the World's Columbian Exposition.

RILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

A FOUR YEARS' TERM FOR THE HEALTH OFFICER

POWERS OF THE BOARD REDUCED. Albany, March 23 (Special).-The Senete passed the Public Health bill to-day. This is the measure which codifies the laws relating to health. Into it there was of the bill. stuffed an amendment lengthening the term of the year of Jenkins this was thought too much to give to any Health Officer, and the term was reduced to four years. Dr. Jenkins, when his term expires next and his brother-in-law, Richard Croker, asks for another term for him, will secure only four years more at \$12,000 a year, instead of seven years.

Dr. Milbank, one of the leading members of the tate Board of Health, thinks that the bill reduces the powers of that board too much and enlarges too greatly the powers of Dr. Balch, the secretary of the board. Speaking about this matter when the bill was under consideration, Senttor Brown said:

"I object to the passage of this bill in such hasty manner. It deserves longer consideration The amendments suggested by Dr. the senior member of the board, are worthy of thought and should be embodied in the bill. There is no objection to Dr. Balch, the present secretary. He is an efficient man, but it is not essential that the secretary should be a physician. He should be a good executive officer more than anything else The Health Commissioners themselves are physicians I do not think the secretary should be so persisten here with Senators to secure the passage of this bill with this clause. The secretary should not control State Board of Health, as this bill provide The board, which is constituted by the State, should

The board, which is constituted by the State, Should have some power when it meets, instead of being useless, as this bill provides."

Senator Farker refused to accept an amendment suggested by Schator Brown putting the secretary under the control of the State Board of Health, and then the bill was passed.

The Schate passed Senator McCarty's bill depriving the Board of Police of Brooklyn of the power to degrade policemen to a lower rank.

MORE CHARTER-TINKERING.

A CHANCE FOR THE GOVERNOR TO PROVE HIS SINCERITY-OTHER BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

Albany, March 23 (Special).-Governor Flower t has an opportunity to let the people of the State know just how sincere he was when he said in his annual message that he was opposed to the charter-tinkering that has been going on for the last year or two One of the worst charter-tinkering bills that has been introduced in the Legislature this year went to him to-day. It amends the charter of the city of Yonkers. and it has a provision that in every sense of the word is positively anti-home-rule. The bill was in-troduced in the Senate by Mr. McClelland, and in the Assembly by Mr. Froser. It provides for the ap-pointment of a Commissioner of Public Works in an exceedingly peculiar way. In place of leaving it to it is left to a board consisting of the Mayor, the City Judge, the President of the Police Board, the President of the Board of Water Commissioners and the President of the Board of Education. A majority of this board can make the appointment. of the city and the majority of the Common Council have sent protests here against the passage of this bill. time ago by certain members of the Assembly not to vote for any bill to which the local authorities were opposed, the Democratic majority almost to a man supported it. There were a few absentees, or the entire majority would have voted for it. Mr. Fish made vigorous opposition to the bill, but

he could not prevent the Democrats from voting for if He declared that the measure was nothing more than a species of petty larceny. He did not think the Governor would sign it; he would not, if the words of his annual message amounted to anything. Mr. Fish presented an amendment to the bill that would have put the power of making the appointthe Mayor and given th Common Council the power to confirm the appeln

Senator McCielland deserted his post of duty to lobby for his bill. He hurried about the floor, begging the Democrats to vote for it. Mr. Fraser made an odd speech in support of the bill. He de-clared, practically, that the people of the city did want the bill passed, and that the local authorities, the Mayor and the members of the Common Council, were not competent to make the appointment under it.

Mr. Malby opposed the measure. He declared that the whole purpose of the bill was to take away from the Republican Mayor and Common Council the power to make the appointment. Mr. Fraser asked him if he did not vote for the Ogdensburg Charter 1ill. Mr. Mslby replied that he did, but that the Mayor and the entire Common Council had asked for it. Mr. Fish's amendment was defeated. During the rollicall upon it Mr. Farquhar, of Newand that he would vote against it. He performed really do not know their own minds half the time are wont to perform, and on the final rollcall turned square around and voted for the bill. The bill finally was passed by a vote of 68 to 46. It now

Mr. Farquhar's "home rule" taxation bill was again a special order for this morning. He made a number of amendments to it in the direction of getting out of the way the opposition of some of the country members to it on the ground that it exempted per sonal property from taxation. Farquhar, who saw that after his peculiar work on the Yonkers bill he would probably have a hard time with this one, asked to have it reprinted with the amendments and made a special order for next week, which was done.

The annual Supply bill was also a special order for this morning, and it was passed as it came from the Ways and Means Committee with only one material amendment. This was proposed by Mr. Alnsworth It appropriated \$1,000 for the family of Charles O'Hara, a private in the 42d Separate Company of the National Guard from Oswego, who was killed by a train while doing picket duty at Buffalo during the strike last fall. Throthy D. Sullivan moved to make the amount \$2,000 instead of \$1,000. Mr. Quigley and Colonel Webster opposed the change, on the ground that it would set a bad precedent. Some of the members recalled the Colonei's speech of yesterday, when he appealed to them not to be small and niggardly in Commissioners, and they declared that this also was a case where the state ought not to be niggardly. The amendment was adopted by a large vote. Among For the dehciency in the revenue of the State prisons \$23,000; for the National Guard, for equipment \$100,000; Statutory Revision Commissioners, \$20,000; the Quarantine Station, for deficiencies, repairs and new apparatus, \$155,310 71.

Through the efforts of Mr. Quackenbush, the chairman of the Assembly Committee on Banks, the bill introduced by Mr. Durack, of Brooklyn, establishing a new department, to have charge of co-operative building and loan associations, was sent back to the committee for a hearing.

the committee for a hearing.

Jacob Rice, of Ulster County, had hard luck this morning. Two bills that he was interested in were sent back to committees. One of them amends the law relating to the registry of plumbers, so that men engaged in the construction of sewers will not have to register, and the other compels storage warehouse people to pay a license fee.

Mr. Kempner presented a bill that will materially reduce the income of a great many Tammany Hall men if it becemes a law. It is a short bill, but it means a great, deal to a large number of the faithful. It is as follows:

"No judge of a court of record shall hereafter appoint any person who holds a salaried office, either by appointment or election, as referre for any purpose in any action or proceeding."

Mr. Vandewater, of Dutchess County, introduced a bill prohibiting discrimination in freight or passenger rates by railroad corporations in this State. A fine of \$1,000 is to be collected for the first, and \$5,000 for each subsequent offence. Suits to collect the fine are to be brought by the Bailroad Commission.

FIGHTING THE POOLROOMS.

STRONG ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE SAXTON-PRESCOTT BILL MADE BY WELL-KNOWN MEN.

THEIR OPPONENTS HEARD AT ALBANY.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. March 23.—The joint Senate and Assembly hearing Albany. Judiciary Pool bill on the Saxton-Prescott great deal of attention. Senate library was crowded. Among the well-known men from New-York present were Welcome G. Hitch cock, A. F. Libbey, H. L. Janeway, James Yearence, of the Equitable Life Assurar & Company, Killaen Van Rensselaer, Anthony Comstock and the Rev. E. L. The Rev. Dr. Freeman, of Troy, and the Rev. Dr. McLeod, of Albany, also were present. There was a full attendance of members of both committees

No one appeared in opposition to the bill.

Assemblyman Hennessy, of Brooklyn, spoke in favor of the bill, but he wanted to make some amendments to it. He thought that the State should secure some portion of the additional money that would be made by the jockey clubs by closing up the pool rooms. The passage of this bill would drive many more bookmakers to the tracks and largely increase the receipts. The members of the committee think that his amendments were proper to this section

Mr. Comstock made the main argument in favor of the bill. He said that he stood in just the same position that he occupied in 1877, when he opposed the passage of the original bill. He read the decisions of the courts on this subject. The entire law wa satisfactory to him except Section 4, which suspends the operation of the law against betting for six month of the year. Since the passage of the Ives Pool law there has not been a single imprisonment for violation of the law. The law did not allow the selling of French pools. Section 351 of the Penal Code had been put into the Saxton-Prescott bill, so hat be constituted to the section of the penal code had been put into the Saxton-Prescott bill, so that in construing the section of the Ives under which poolselling was permitted, the courts would have the advantage of the decisions upon that Mr. Comstock then told the story of the De Lucey case and read a portion of the testimony and the decision handed down in that case.

Mr. Comstock turned from the discussion of the distory of the law as it is now and the manner in which the courts had gotten around it in the interest of the posleosus, to tell the members of the committee the necessity for the passage of the Sux ton-Prescott bill. He said that in the State to-day there were 1,000 poolrooms. They were in the cities, towns and villages; they were run openly and in deflance of the law and of public opinion. tion followed in their wake. He could tell of the desolation that had come and was to come to many nomes through them, and of young men who had started out in life with the best prospects, but whose areers had been blighted through following "straight tip" in the poolroom. It was the rapid transit to moral and financial rain of the unwary, the criminal and the shiftless.

Senator Saxton told the story of a man in this city who had been rufned by the poolrooms, and finally had committed suicide to escape the disgrace brought open him by them.

Welcome G. Hitchcock was the next speaker. He said that the first thing he knew of the poelroom said that the first thing he knew of the pocinous was when a friend of his, a merchant, came to him and asked to be allowed to stand in his window and see who went toto a poolroom across the street. During the lancheon hour 350 young men walked in and out of the place on a single day. The man who called his attention to the poolroom discharged six of his men on Jaunary 1. All of them had been good and faithful clerks up to the time when they got the poolroom habit.

A. F. Libber, a commission merchant in Church-st, said that there were three poolrooms within three blocks of his place. He had been compelled to discharge two men through whom he had suffered losses on account of the poolrooms.

F. L. Janeway implored the committee to stand by them in this crisis.

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Senator Roesch said after the hearing was over that the Assembly Committee would meet in its own room to decide upon the bill, but the Senate Com-mittee would report the bill favorably just es it stood in the merning.

"Thank God!" exclaimed the Rev. Dr. McLeod on hearing this. This close the hearing.

FIGHTING THE RAPID TRANSIT BILL TAMMANY HALL OPPOSES MR. FARQUHAR'S MEASURE-THE COMMITTEE NO

NEARER A DECISION.

Albany, March 23 (Special).-Tammany Hall to-day, brough Charles Plandy, the Assistant Corporation counsel of New-York City, as the personal representative of the Mayor, opposed the Farquhar Rapid Transit bill before the Assembly Cities Committee. The rea-sons that Mr. Blandy gave for opposing the bill will have come to believe that Tammany Hall does not intend that there shall be any rapid transit outside of that which can be furnished by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad system, at least until the bargain between Tammany and the Manhattan representatives has been carried out. They will look upon Mr. Etandy's argument of this afternoon as being only an excuse for not doing something in the line of givin the city honest rapid transit.

Mr. Blandy opposed the Farquhar bill on th ground that it was unconstitutional, and also on the ground that it would cost more than the city was allowed to become indebted for to build the road. He also said that the charter of the city prevented the building of a railroad by the city. He said that the Court of Appeals had decided some time ago that it was not proper for cities to take part in the construction of works of this kind. He furthermore declared that to pass the Farqubar bill would be an act of injustice to the present Com-missioners, who were doing their best to solve the problem. To submit the question of building the road to the people of the city would be the greatest absurdity that ever was enacted into legislation, and it would make the Legislature of the State of New-York the laughing stock of the entire country. This was a wild-cat scheme. The city now was within \$80,000,000 of its constitutional indebtedness, and it would cost at least that amount to build the road.

Mr. Farquhar, in support of his measure, said that his bill was mainly a re-enactment of the old law together with the provision for a new commission proposition to construct a partion of the road. His bill did not contemplate that the city should construct and operate the road, but simply to build the roadbed. After that was constructed private capital At the rate that could be obtained for the lease of the road the city would own it in about thirty-five years. Mr. Farquhar declared that the value of the property in the upper part of the city depended solely on the rapid transit facilities for reaching it That had been demonstrated by what the elevate ratiroads had already done for it. It was just as proper for the city to build the roadbed as it was for the city to build the aqueduct or to take part in the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge and run

The constitutional objections that Mr. Blandy raised did not amount to anything. The road would not cost anything like \$80,000,000. It would not cost more than \$50,000,000 at the outside. He warned the representatives of Tammany Hall, and he being one of the most earnest of the Tammany Hall member what he was saying, that unless something was done in the line of giving New-York City rapid transit by

"The people of New-York City are becoming very much disgusted and dissatisfied," he added, "with the

way the present commission has been acting. They

in bringing about a solution of the rapid transit lature should do something to relieve the situation."

B. F. Romaine, a member of the Real Estate Exrapid transit committee, also spoke in favor of th l'arquhar bill. He said that it was nonsense that the city could not build the railroad. It could build the railroad just as well as it could build and buy docks. is buying and building docks and equipping and leas-ing them. In time the income that the city would derive from the dock property that it has secured and is going to secure will more than pay for it, and this would be the same with the railroad. The

is being solved. The eigarette question was settled by the introduction of Old Dominion.

"HUNYADI" WATERS.

Paragraphs have recently appeared in some Newspapers here stating that a New-York firm of mineral water dealers are the lessees in America of the Hunyadi Waters of Buda Pest, and respectively sole agents in the United States for the famous Hunyadi Springs of Hungary.

These statements are ABSOLUTELY false, md the intention with which they are made

Before any Hunvadi Water was practically known in the United States, The Apollinaria Company, Limited, of London, widely and auccessfully introduced the Hunyadi Janos Water, the Proprietor in Buda Pest of the Springs having entrusted to them, for a term of years still unexpired, the sole sale of this water in England and in all transmarine places. Hunyadi Janes Water having be come very popular, quite a number of other Waters are now offered for sale, under names, of which the word Hunyadi forms part, and in bottles, and with labels, closely resembling in appearance and color those long used for Hunyadi Janos Water.

The word "Hunyadi" having become a generic name for Hungarian Bitter Waters, good, bad, or indifferent, The Apollinaria Company affixed to the bottles of Hunyadi Janos, the Hungarian Bitter Water of which they have still the sole sale, a small Yellow Label with their Red Diamond, the object of Trade Mark being ONLY to indicate to the Public that the bottle so labelled is sold by The Apolitnaris Company, Limited.

Consumers, who desire to secure the Hunparian fitter Water sold by The Apollinaria Company, are requested to see that the bottle bears the Red Diamond and they are cautioned against such absolutely false statements as those contradicted herein.

CHARLES GRAEF & CO., 32, Beaver st., New-York, Sole Agents in the United States and Canada of The Apollinaris Company, Limited, London.

that there had been in settling this important question The hearing closed with the committee no nearer solution of the question as to what bill will be reported than it was when the bills first were introduced. It was known that Coionel Webster and Moses Dinkelspiel, the Tammany Hall members of the Cities Committee, are much opposed to the present bill, and if their votes will prevent it, the bill will never come out of the committee. Both of these membill, and if their votes will prevent it, the bill win hever come out of the committee. Both of these members have no hestiancy in saying so. The bill will probably come up at the next meeting of the committee, which will be had next week Tuesday. It has been ramoved here for the last day or two that a bill was now being prepared for introduction by certain Tammany Hall lawyers in NewYork City. Through this bill Tammany Hall will capture the patronage of building a rapid transit road, but it will get rid of the responsibility that this would cautall, senator Cantor, in the Upper House, and colonel Webster, in the Assembly, are said to be the men who will introduce and push the new Tatamany bill, in case it is determined to introduce one. Some time ago Senator Cantor said that he intended to introduce a tall of this nature. Even he did not know what its provisions were to be, but it was the Tanamany bill.

JOINT HEARING ON TAXATION BILLS.

Albany, March 23.-There was a large attendance the joint hearing in the senate Chamber to-night all the taxation bills now before the Legislature, with the exception of Senator Parker's bill, prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission. Ten mem-Senator Collins were present, a number of sincle tax men and others. A motion to adjourn the Learing for one week was made by Mr. Collins, but Senator Parker, the chairman of the committee, said that hearing would be given to all to night who could not appear at an adjustmed hearing.

The Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer opposed the tax collateral inheritances to societies and educational and charitable corporations, and Edward H. Morean objected to the tax of one half of I per cent on mortgages.

James P. Archibald, of the New-York Central La-

bor Union; W. B. Dubois, of the Building Material Exchange; Joseph Maginnis, secretary of the Tax-Exchange; Joseph Maginnis, secretary of the lax-payers' Lengue of Kings County, and W. E. Illeys of the State Tax Reform Association, appeared in favor of the Farquiar local option taxation till. Benjamin F. Romaine, of the New York Real Estate Exchange, favored the local option bill, but opposed the tax on mortgages. The committee adjourned until next Wednesday evening at n o'clock.

THE BILL FOR A GREATER NEW YORK. Albany, March 23 (Special).-Senator Aspinall, of gave formal notice to-day of his intention to move on Wednesday next that the Committee on Cities be discharged from further consideration of the Greater New York bill. He said it was palpable that congent of Senator Brown, the chairman of the con-mittee. The Frommin Senators, it is understood are exerting their influence to prevent a vote on the

PERMITTED TO USE THE TROLLEY SYSTEM.

Albany, March 23,-The State Railrond Commission to-day granted the application of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn for a change of motive power to the overhead electric trolley system upon certain portions of its route not heretofore granted; also the application of the Mount Vernon and East Chester Railway Company for a similar change of

EVIDENCE IN VERA P. AVA'S CASE ALL IN.

Geneva, Ill., March 23 .- The evidence is all in in the Vera P. Ava case, and by to-morrow night it penal service or not. She seems anxious now, and seems as though she wanted a decision as soon as possible. The only witness to-day was Professor Orchard-on, the former friend of the defendant. His testimony was to the effect that he never received \$6000 that she said she gave him. Arguments were begun early this forenoon. State Attorney Joslyn opened for the State. His orgument was an analysis of the evidence all through. Ex-States Attorney Hanchett followed for the defence, and Attorney Irwin closed for the defence. The case will go to the jury

HENRY A. ROOT DENIES THE CHARGES.

Chicago, March 23.-Henry A. Root, who returned minst bim in the City Court by James W. Dixon, of Flushing, L. I.: "I have acted as trustee of the estate of Henry W. Dixon for nearly twenty years; aside from this statement there is nothing in the bill filed against me that is not a tissue of falsehoods. Henry W. Dixon is at present in Pomona, Cal., where he went last December for the benefit of his health, and where ne will remain as long as he pleases. J. W. Dixon recently secured a decree in New York, adjudging Henry W. not of sound mind, and getting himself appeinted his guardian upon giving a nominal bond of \$500, and is now, and has been ever since that time, engaged in an effort to get possession of Henry W. Dixon's property. There is not a dollar which I have collected or received on account of Henry W. Dixon's estate for which I am not ready, willing and anxious to account, at any time, in any cour, of competent juri-diction, or to any person entitled to

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN KILLED IN A WRECK Albuquerque, N. M., March 23,-There was a col-lision between a passenger and freight train last night, at Exeter, near Ash Fork, on the Atlantic and Facilic, in which the engineer, Robert Young, and a fireman were killed. The wreck, it is said, was caused by irregularity resulting from the trouble between the company and employes who are members of the Brotherhood of Railway Employes. Young was a member of that order, so the wreck cannot be charged to the Brotherhood. Much feeling is expressed among the men against the Federal Court for making a re-straining writ returnable at a distant day.

SENT A BULLET THROUGH HER BRAIN. Denver, March 23 .- Mrs. C. F. Taylor, wife of th ex-president of the Mining Exchange, shot herself this afternoon in the right temple, death being almost Instantaneous. She had locked herself up in a room at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Eachelor. Mrs. Taylor has had brain trouble lately, and was no doubt temporarily deranged when she shot herse family is one of the best known in the city.

THE CRUISER NEW-YORK COMES IN Lewes, Del., March 231.-The United States crul New-York came in from sea last night and anchored at the buoy off the Brown. A heavy fog and strong easterly winds have prevailed in the vicinity of the capes for the last twelve hours.

DENIALS THAT THE CANADIAN PACIFIC IS BACK OF THE SCHEME. espectus has been issued in behalf of the New York Canadian Pacific Railway Company, formerly known as the New-York, Ottawn and Northwestern explaining the advantages of a new route from Precott, Catario, Canada, to New-York, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad. A story was published yesterday declaring that the Cauadian Pa citic was supporting the scheme. It was stated that the promoters of the enterprise had organized the New-York Canadian Facific Railroad and Hudson Docking Company, with a capital of \$10,500,000, and that a through line would be built from Ogdensburg.

by way of schenectady, to points on New-York and

Newark bays.

A NEW ROUTE FROM CANADA TO THIS CITY.

The stockholders of the New-York Canadian Pa cific Railway met in Albany last Tuesday and elected Joseph H. Ramsey president, Minnard Harder vice-president, William S. Carman treasurer, and William L. M. Phelps secretary. It could not be learned here, however, that there was ground for belief that the enterprise was "backed" by the Canadian Pacific. George Eliss, of Morton, Bliss & Co., whose partner, R. J. Cross, is a director in the Canadian Pacific, said yesterday that he knew nothing of the scheme. thought the story improvable on its face. Mr. Cross was not at the office, owing to illness. William Watson, of the Bank of Montreal, the fiscal agents of the Canadian Facific, said that he knew nothing of the alleged scheme. President Chauncey M. De-pew, of the New-York Central, said that the charter under which the proposed line was to work its way to New-York City was an old one, which was kept alive by Mr. Ramsey occasionally calling himself together as a board of directors. Mr. Depew said with "The Canadian Pacific is entirely satis emphasis: "The Canadian Pacific is entirely satisfied with its present traffic arrangements over the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg. I don't say think it; I know that the Canadian Pacific is no back of this scheme."

SPEYER & CO. WILL TAKE NO ACTION. THEIR RECENT LOAN OF \$3,000,000 TO READING -A PROPOSITION TO UNDERWRITE BONDS WITHDRAWN.

Philadelphia, March 23.-There is apparently truth in the report now current that Messrs, Speyor & Co., the New York bankers of the Reading Railroad Company, intend instituting criminal preceedings against President and Receiver A. A. McLeod for misrepresenting the condition of the company when h 000, which has since figured in the receiver's schedul of liabilities. The probable foundation of this report is the action understood to have been taken but a few days ago by the Speyers in reference to yet another financial transaction between them and the Reading Company. This is the prospective ex-tension, at 4 per cent, of the \$2,700,000 Reading

oud mortgage 7 per cent bonds, which will matur in October next. Some few weeks before the Read-ing was placed in the hands of receivers, Messrs. speyer & Co. virtually agreed to underwrite the extension of this issue for sixty five years at the re-duced rate of interest stated, but no contract of other writing binding them to the fulfilment of this pledge has ever been signed.

In view of the now known insolvency of the Read-ing Company, it is understood the bankers have decided not to undertake the extension of the bonds, and have so notified the receivers. Their notification to the receivers is understood to have been final, and the Reading will have to look elsewhere if the renewal of the bonds at 4 per cent is to be undertaken In reference to the \$3,000,000 toan made by Speyer

& Co. to the Reading, the members of that firm are quoted as expressing entire satisfaction with the col-laterals which they hold, and it is regarded in finan-cial circles as highly improbable that any legal pro-ceedings will grow out of that particular transaction A. A. ROBINSON LEAVES THE SANTA FE.

Chleago, March 23.-Second Vice-President and General Manager A. A. Robinson, of the Santa Fe road, has resigned. It is believed that he will be successor to S. H. H. Clark as president of Union Pacific road. Rumors of his resignation from the service of the Santa Fe have been thick ever since the death of President Manvel. Reinhart to-day issued a general order announcing

Reinhart to-day issued a general order amouncing Mr. Robinson's resignation and appointing J. J. Frey his successor as general manager, to take effect April 3. The office of second vice-president will not be filled at present.

Mr. Robinson has been connected with the Afchison road ever since it has been in existence, having first joined it in 1871, at which time he was employed in the construction department. In 1875 he was made general engineer of the read, and in 1884 was promoted to be general manager of the system. For the last three years he has also been second vice-president. Mr. Frey, the successor of Mr. Robinson, was born in 1845, and began his service as a messenger bey on the Ohio and Mississippi in 1865. Three years latter he went to the Missouri Fachic as trainmaster, and soon after that became superintendent of telegraph of the Missouri Kansas and Texas.

A CONEY ISLAND ROAD INCORPORATED. Albany, March 23.-The Coney Island and Graves end Railway Company was incorporated to-day with the Secretary of State. Its capital is \$350,000. The company will operate a surface railway for thirty-four miles in the streets of Coney Island and Gravesend miles in the streets of Coley and Roderick, of Sheenshead Bay; S. S. Williamson and H. R. Williams, of Gravesend; Michael J. Dady, Ernest H. Davis, John Curren, of Brooklyn; C. Stuberbord, Fred E. Bader and F. Gallagher, of Coney Island.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FEBRUARY STATEMENT. Philadelphia, March 23.-Statement of the busines of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company All lines cast of Pittsburg and Eric for February 1803, as compared with the same month in 1802 show a decrease in gross earnings of \$80,059, an increase in expense of \$255,512, a decrease in no carnings of \$335,571. The two months of 1893, as compared with the same period of 1892, show a decrease in gross earnings of \$176,554; an increase in expense of \$733,264; a decrease in net cirnings of \$909,818. All lines west of Pittsburg and Eric, for February, 1893, as compared with the same month in 1892, show a decrease in gross earnings of \$203.944; earnings of \$419,796; the two months of 1893, as compared with the same period of 1892, show decrease in gross earnings of \$259,729; an increase expense of \$414,340; a decrease in net earnings \$674,066.

Chicago, March 23.-That the labor situation is still regarded as somewhat uncertain by the managemen of the various roads centring in this city to eviden from a circular sent out to-day to all general man agers. The circular announces that the tronbound will be continued indefinitely, and have effices in the Roohery Building. The intention of the general managers was to dismiss all the employes of the association and send them back to the railroad offices whence they came, subject to immediate call in case of a declaration of hestilities, but this order makes it plain that the general managers will be on the lookout constantly. The staff will consist of experienced clerks, typewitters, etc.

TO RENEW THE TRANSMISSOURI ASSOCIATION Chicago, March 23 (Special).-An effort is on foo to reorganize the old JTransmissouri Passenger Association. Railroad tien are beginning to see that if rates are to be maintained and the demoralization caused by the payment of unreasonable commissions avoided an association of some kind is necessary through which joint action may be taken on the



that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cannot cure. The makers will pay \$500 reward

Prominent Physicians assure Caswell , Massey & Co. that in numerous cases patients have been able to take and retain their

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Pepsin and Quinine." although utterly unable to take any other Emulsion or plain Cod Liver Oil.

Liver Oil.

(aswell, Massey & Co.'s Emulsion
is far the most nourishing and strengtheoling
Sold by all Druggists.

1,121 Broadway, and 578 Fifth-ave, N. Y.
and Newport, R. I.

have been taken in the matter by the Santa Fe root. Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager J. J. Byrne he drafted a set of resolutions providing for the re-organization of the old association on much the same lines as those which have given the Transcontinents Association a fresh lease of life. It is not proposed to have any permanent or pan the affairs to be in charge of a secretary subject to the affairs to be in charge of the association. These resolutions have any permanent or paid chairman, but the direction of the association. These resolution have been submitted to the other Transmission roads and if they meet with their approval a meeting of all the roads will be called at an early date to take formal action in the matter.

A TRACTION COMPANY ADDS TO ITS SYSTEM Baltimore, March 23 (Special).-The traction synds. cate has secured control of Baltimore's be cate has secured control of Baltimore's best-paying suburban electric railway, and added five miles to its immense surface railway system in and about this city. The new acquisition is the Baltimore and Curtis Bay Railroad, which crosses the long bridge over a branch of the Patapsco River, and runs to the Baltimore and Ohio's new tidewater terminals a Curtis Bay, four miles from the city. The road has valuable franchise for an extension to Annapole, distance of thirty miles, and it is said that the tration company will soon make the extension to the State capital. The company was authorized to impere \$250,000 capital stock, and \$200,000 of this amount has been issued. The company allows thirty day for the minority stockholders to come in.

THE TEXAS RAILROAD COMMISSION CASE. Austin, Tex., March 23.-Judge Austin handed

down his decision this evening in the Rallroad Comphysical conservation of the state, and per-peruates the injunction granted last sping by mutal consent. The judge was permitted to give judgment without hearing personal evidence in order that an appeal might be taken immediately to the superior Court for final decision to hasten the matter.

A LIVE WIRE CREATES EXCITEMENT.

TWO BLOCKS OF FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, MADE LIVELY FOR SEVERAL MINUTES.

A delay of an hour in the operation of trolley cars fall of a wire which was burned out near the City Hall. There was much excitement in the neighbor hood, as the glowing wire fell to the street for the distance of two blocks. The accident occurred at 9:30 o'clock. A trolley-pole of a car on the down town track became caught in the elevated structure and then doubled up the wire and brought it in contact with the wire on the uptown track, so that it received a double charge of electricity. The heat melted the solder fastening the wire to its supports and the wire became red hot and fell to the street from Adams to Johnson-st.

A brilliant display was seen by persons passing but no one was hurt. A crowd of spectators watched the electrical display which frightened the horses at tached to cabs standing alongside Civ Hall Park. The wire glowed for several minutes and emitted streaks of fire until the current was cut off. A block of curs extended a mile or more up Fulton-st. The up-track was not obstructed, and horse-cars jumped the tracks and proceeded on their way, but all the electric cars of the D-Kalb, Third and Flatbush ave. lines were delayed until the wire was put in place and fastened up again Travel was resumed at 10:30 o'clock.

NOTES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR

San Francisco, March 23 .- The steamer Gaelle . rived here last night from China and Japan with a large passenger list and 3,500 tons of freight, most of which consists of exhibits for the World's Fair from China, Japan, Java, Corea, Borneo and other Oriental countries. The Japanese exhibit is socompanied by thirty Japanese men and one woman, who will remain in Chicago during the Exposition. The most interesting feature of the various exhibits is the Javanese village, accompanied by over 100 peasants from Java. A special train will take the exhibits, villagers and various attendants on to Chicago.

Chicago, March 23 .- The arrangements for of evangelical meetings, to be conducted by Dwight L. Moody in this city during the Fair, have been completed. The Evangelist has surrounded himself with a staff of able Christian workers from every part of this country and Europe, and preparations have been made to hold meetings each night in every part of the city, beginning on May 1.

J. L. HALL WINS " JUNIOR EX." PRIZE AL New Haven, Conn., March 23.-The annual Tes Eyek prize-speaking by the pupils of the junior class at Yale was held this afternoon. The eight speakers were chosen on the merits of the esmys they handed in a month ago and delivered to-day. The faculty as a whole voted upon the merits of the speaking, and awarded the prize to John Lorme Hall, of Williamntic, Conn. The winner is a son of Judge Bohn M. Hall, of the Connecticut Superior Court, who himself took the prize in 1835, when a member of the class of '56. Mr. Hell's subject was "Burke and Gladstone as Philosophical Statesmen."

THE DETROIT READY FOR HER TRIAL. Baltimore, March 23.—President Malster, of the Columbian Iron Works, has informed the Navy Department that the new cruiser Detroit will be ready for her official trip March 30. It is supposed the trial will take place over the Government course

FUNERAL OF MISS MARY E. SEYMOUR. The funeral of Miss Mary E. Seymour, the well-known stemegrapher, and founder of "The Business Women's Journal," took place at her home, No. 26 West Elevenhest, last evening. Many friends were present, including terre cutatives of the Women's Press Club, Sorosis and

the American Society of Authors. The services were conducted by the Rev. Joseph C. Jackson, of the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church of Jersey City, assisted by the Rev. Pacebe Hannetoid, of this city. The body will be placed in a vault at Bay City Cemetery to-day. HE TELLS WHERE HE GOT COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

David Halstend, of No. 547 St. Mark's ave., Brooking. who has been held for the United States Grand Jury for passing counterfeit money, has confessed that he got the bills from the safe of his uncle, Walter W. Costen, book keeper of the Planters' National Bink, at Richmend, Va-His uncle showed him a collection of counterfeit bills which had been pissed on the bank at various times, and the young man abstracted a handful of the bills, amountier be \$144. He had pissed it all, but was arrested for passes a \$50 bill. He admits he knew the money was bad whell

THE BODY OF MRS. MARCH IN A TRINITY VALUE. Mrs. Antoinette March, the youngest child of Anthony Underhill, died in Chicago on Monday, and yoskeday atternoon her body was put in the old Underhill vanil in Trinity Churchyard. Mrs. March was the twelfth child of Anthony Underhill, who was once an Alderman and president of the Fulton Fire Insurance Company is also city. The Underhill vanil was built in 1817, when it was opened on Wednesday only three of the committee found in good condition. The bones of eight members of the Underhill family were lying on the floor, and Sexing the Underhill family were lying on the floor, and Seat Gebert had them placed in wooden collens. The Calera vault is one of the oldest of the ninety-eight vaults in the

A BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION CRUSHED.

A BRAZILIAN REVOLUTION CRUSHED.

A mushroom revolution was crushed in the previnct of Amazonas, Brazil, last month. The story was told yesterday by Julius Weiss, a passenger on the steamer Hillary, from Para, which reached here yesterday. Mr. Weiss said that a buttle was fought in the city of Manous, in the province of Amazonas, about 1.000 miles up the Augzon River. He said that the condict began at S p. m. on February 20 and continued until 4 p. m. the next day. A regiment of treeps assigned to the province of Amazonas rebelled against the Governor of the province and attempted to depose him. The rebelative defeated and their leaders were captured and sent as prisoners of war to Para. Mr. Weiss said that he visited the town the next day and saw everywhere visited the town the next day and saw everywhere marks of the conflict. Windows were snashed, and there were scars made by bullets on the houses. Mr. Welss said that he heard that seventy persons were killed.

commends itself to the welt-tormed, to do pleasantly effectually what was formerly done in the crudest nat and disagreeably as well. To cleane the green preak up colds, headsches and fevers without unpleasing the green without the green with the green without the green without the green without the green with the green without the green with the green without the green without the green without the green with the green wi